NOTES ON POLYPORUS.

BY J. B. ELLIS.

POLYPORUS FRONDOSUS.—A specimen found at West Chester, Pa., Oct. 22d, 1885, was 14 x 12 in., and 9 in. high, the imbricate-cæspitose pilei all arising from a common central subtuberculiform stem, 3 in. thick and about 3 in. high, much branched above, and each branch bearing a flabelliform pileus, 2—4 in. wide. The surface of the pilei was of a slightly sooty tint, indistinctly radiate-striate, surface innate-tomentose, margin revolute in drying. Pilei all dimidiate, flabelliform, or spatulate, often laterally confluent, substance carnose-fibrose, yellowish, moderately tough, so as to bend short without breaking. Substance of the stems also fibrous-carnose and yellowish. The plant can not be called brittle (fragilis), nor was there any greenish tinge about it. Odor quite strong, but not disagreeable. Pores nearly milk white when fresh, about $\frac{1}{3}$ millim. diam., *angular* and *sinuous*, margins sublacerate, strongly decurrent on the stems. Spores white, ovate 5—7 x 4 *u*. A specimen found at Newfield, at the root of a maple, had the pilei mostly entire, but did not differ otherwise.

POLYPORUS FLAVO-VIRENS, B. & Rav.—This species has also been found quite abundantly at West Chester this season (Aug. to Sept.), and has also been observed at Newfield, N. J., for several years in succession. It is a terrestrial species, and occurs in dry woods. A careful examination of many specimens enables us to make some alterations in the description given in Grevillea I, p. 38. The pores are at first invariably *milk white*, but at maturity they become, like the pileus, dirty yellow; they are also quite constantly distinctly *sinuous*, but this character is not so obvious in the mature specimens. The margin of the young pores is finely subfimbriate and at length lacerate. The pores themselves are quite short (2—3 mm), and often distinctly funnel shaped at maturity. Whole plant firm, pileus excentric or lateral, 4—7 inches across, nearly smooth or coarsely lacerate squamose, center depressed, margin undulate and sublobate, and the whole plant greenish yellow. Spores white, nearly globose with a single large nucleus, 4—5 *u* diameter, basidia clavate, 25 x 5 *u*. The pileus is often distinctly marked with zones of a darker color. As far as can be judged from the description* in 26th Rep. N. Y. State Mus., must be very near this, but that is said to have the stem smooth and pores minute. *P. flavo-virens* has the stem roughened by the decurrent pores which can hardly be called minute.

POLYPORUS DEPENDENS, B. & C., Grev. I, p 37 —This species has been found at Newfield, once under a decaying oak log, and again growing from the upper surface of the hollow in a rotten pine or cedar log. It is a

*P. *Peckianus*, Cke. (*P. flavidus*, Pk.)

small but curious species. The soft, spongy pileus, conical in shape and about ½ or ¾ of an inch high and broad, is suspended by its vertex or rather by a short stem rising from its vertex, and presents at the first glance much the same appearance as a cluster of *Hemiarcyria rubiformis* (Pers.) after the capillitium and upper part of the sporangia have fallen away, the broad, shallow pores of the *Polyporus* corresponding to the shallow, cup-shaped bases of the sporangia in the Myxogaster. The young specimen, before the pileus has expanded, resembles a little brush-like tuft of coarse, rust-colored hairs.

POLYPORUS ELLISII, Berk., Grev. VII, p. 4, appears to be a very rare species, only two specimens, so far as we know, having yet been found—the one from which the description in Grevillea was drawn, and one found near the same time by Mr. Ravenel in South Carolina.

J. B. E. & B. M. E.

NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 1.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

My experience in the study of the Fungi has been short, but I may remark *sweet*, if the satisfaction derived from finding a vast multitude of (to me) new forms amounts to anything. Then, there is the additional pleasure of causing others who make a special study of the Fungi, to rejoice in having placed in their hands elegant specimens *in quantity*, thus enabling them to make full investigations and comparisons calculated to determine definitely obscure points as to little known species. Florida offers an inviting field to the naturalist in any department, but not until lately was I aware that so much of interest is to be found in the *cryptogamic flora* of this section. Stimulated into action by the zeal of the editor of the N. A. F., I devoted a portion of last winter to collecting fungous forms in connection with the lichenoid species in which I had just become interested. As a result more than one hundred and fifty species rewarded my work. The whole of these were obtained within no greater distance than two miles from my home in Jacksonville. If this is astonishing, what might we expect were explorations made over larger areas, and particularly in the semi-tropical portions of the State? The firs fact impressed upon my mind was, the teeming abundance of some species. The most beautiful, perhaps, and the first to attract my notice, was *Xerotus viticola*, B. & C., found *exclusively* on decaying and dead *Carpinus Americana*. This winter I have seen none as yet. It would be safe to say that I sent Mr. Ellis over ten thousand specimens. *Polyporus gilvus*, Schw., and *P. scruposus*, Fr., abundant. These two species are claimed to be identical, and I must defer to authority, while I stand in the forest and, observing their distinct habits of